

Note Pad

An attractive "pitch" is a must in advertising these days, even when the ad appears in the stodgy *Federal Register*, published by the government five times a week.

An item in the *Register* from the Selective Service System recently announced the availability of its published rules on draft registration. Eligible male students must register or be barred from receiving federal student aid.

According to the Selective Service, the manual containing the rules "may be purchased for \$8.33, chapter dividers for \$2.25, and a distinctive three-ring binder for \$5.38."

A heated battle over turf has broken out among state officials who administer the federal Guaranteed Student Loan program, and the Law School Admissions Council has been in the crossfire.

The skirmishing began after the admissions council announced that it had made special arrangements to insure that federal loans would be available to eligible law students around the country.

The admissions council said such an arrangement was needed because some law students had had difficulty getting federal loans through standard procedures. Under the council's plan, the First American Bank of Washington, D.C., will make \$300-million in federally guaranteed loans over the next three years to qualified law students nationwide. All the loans will be administered by the Higher Education Assistance Foundation—a guarantee agency that usually operates only in five states and the District of Columbia.

The arrangement has riled some officials of other guarantee agencies. They contend that law students have had no trouble obtaining loans in their states. They are worried that the program will take business away from their agencies and banks. Law students are particularly desirable customers because they tend to take out large loans, which are more profitable for banks and guarantee agencies to handle.

"They're taking the cream of the crop of loans out of the state agencies," said Paul P. Borden, head of the Kentucky student-loan agency. It is by making larger, more profitable loans that banks can afford to make smaller, less attractive loans to other students, Mr. Borden said.

Bruce L. Zimmer, vice-president of the law-school council, defends the new effort, saying it was not intended to encroach on the business of state agencies, but is a back-up for students who cannot obtain loans.

"I can't see where it does any harm for the opportunity to be available, even if the need is being met," added Richard C. Hawk, president of the Higher Education Assistance Foundation. He conceded that, as others fear, the program might draw some business away from other guarantee agencies. But then he asked, "Whose interest do we want to serve? The interest of guarantee agencies or of the students?"

Washington

Law Allotting U.S. Funds to Small Companies Now Seen Benefiting University Researchers

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

University researchers may benefit from a law they once vigorously opposed, when 11 federal agencies begin setting aside part of their research budgets this fall for small-business innovation.

Under the law, passed by Congress last year, companies with 500 or fewer employees can seek research contracts from funds set aside for them by federal agencies with annual research budgets of more than \$100-million.

In numerous Congressional hearings last year, university officials complained that the legislation would drain limited federal research support from their institutions. Universities now receive about half of the basic-research awards made by the federal government. Small-business lobbyists argued that they needed the special allocations to compete with universities and large corporations for federal dollars.

Although federal agencies could, by

some estimates, reserve as much as \$450-million for small-business innovation by fiscal 1987, Congressional aides and agency officials say some of the money will eventually find its way to universities to support faculty members who serve as consultants, graduate students hired to do research, and research facilities used by the companies.

One-Third for Consultants

Under the law, small businesses may spend as much as one-third of the money on consultants or other subcontractors.

Directors of small-business programs at several federal agencies say many of the 9,000 research proposals they have received so far have proposed using academic consultants or giving subcontracts to universities.

At the Department of Agriculture, where 268 proposals have been received for 16 small-business contracts this fall, most propose to share work with universi-

ty researchers or to use university-owned facilities, said Holly A. Schauer, manager of the program. Because of the availability of researchers, research crops, and relatively cheap field space at universities, she said, the institutions are attractive to small companies that want to conduct agricultural demonstration projects.

"I feel very comfortable that the universities are so involved in it," added Ms. Schauer, who also manages the agency's competitive-grants program. "We know that universities have had experience with the government," she said, and can share that experience with the companies.

The National Science Foundation has been making research awards to small businesses for the past six years under a program that served as a model for other agencies.

Roland Tibbetts, one of the managers of the N.S.F. program, said half of his agency's small-business research awards last

Continued on Following Page

Proprietary-School Students Rely Heavily on Loans

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

Students who attend proprietary schools rely heavily on loans and other forms of "self help" to finance their education because they have limited access to other sources of money, says the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance.

Proprietary-school students "must dig deeper into savings, work in part-time jobs, or sacrifice financially to a much greater degree than those enrolled in other more traditional sectors of postsecondary education," the commission said in a report released last week. "These apparent inequities must be dealt with in a thorough reconsideration of the federal policies of financial aid."

Most Likely to Default

Richard T. Jerue, chief executive officer of the commission, said the federal government might also want to consider reducing proprietary-school students' reliance on loans, because they have been found to be among the most likely borrowers to default.

The report was based on a study prepared by Wellford W. Wilms, associate professor of education at the University of California at Los Angeles, of needy proprietary-school students who received aid in 1981-82, and on comparable information about financial-aid recipients at public and private colleges.

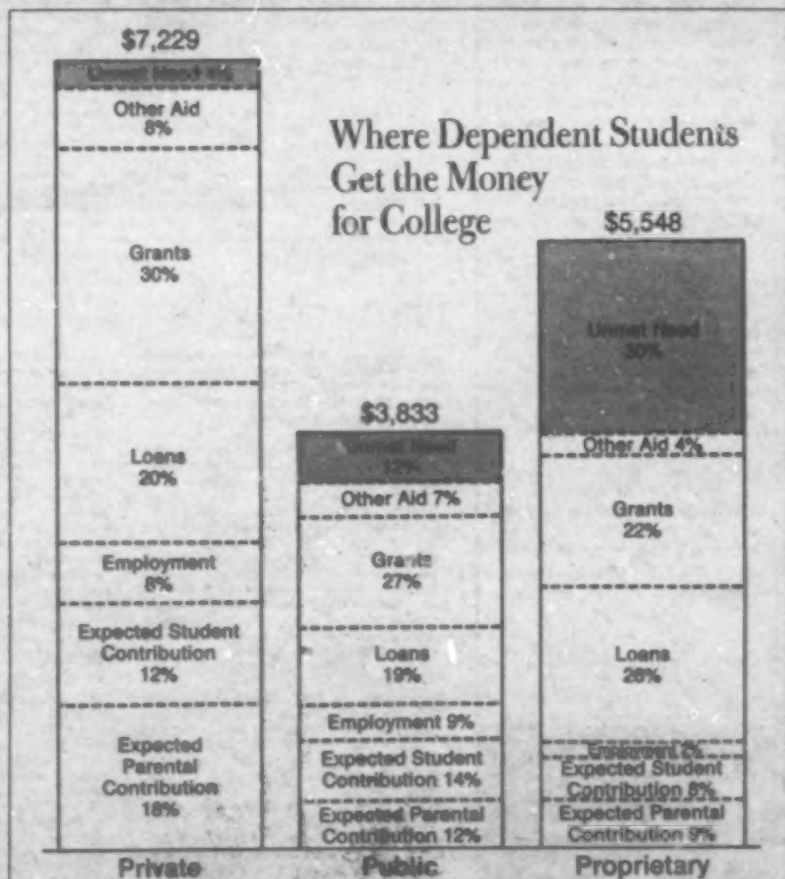
Only 70 per cent of the estimated costs incurred by proprietary-school students who are financially dependent on their families were covered by financial aid and by the money the students and their families were expected to contribute under student-aid eligibility formulas.

Mr. Wilms said students typically make up the difference, known as "unmet need" in financial-aid jargon, by cutting their living expenses and contributing more from

their own resources than is expected under the formulas.

Because proprietary-school students were found to rely so heavily on loans—which covered 26 per cent of their costs—some educators are worried about reports

that they have had trouble finding banks willing to make federal Guaranteed Student Loans. Because evidence of the problem has been anecdotal thus far, the financial-aid commission has asked Mr. Wilms to do a follow-up study on it.



The average cost of attending private, public, and proprietary institutions in 1981-82, and how students who received financial aid paid their expenses.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Community colleges in California face a budget cut of \$108-million, which could mean cancellation of 15,000 classes. Story on Page 11.

Economist Lester C. Thurow finds all of today's dominant economic theories wanting in *Dangerous Currents: The State of Economics*. Story on Page 5.

A college student claiming ties to wealthy figures now faces 37 indictments for embezzlement and forgery. Story on Page 10.

"See before you sign" is a vital rule for colleges purchasing a computer system. Story on Page 12.

A challenge to enforcement of a law barring sex bias is one major higher-education issue facing the Supreme Court. Story on Page 15.

The Justice Department wants civil-rights agencies freed from deadlines for resolving bias complaints. Story on Page 15.

A committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association wants to increase college presidents' role in the organization, but not their direct control. Story on Page 21.

Twenty Soviet scholars due to spend a year at American universities have been called home by their government. Story on Page 25.

The National University of Nicaragua is flourishing despite the country's economic and political problems. Story on Page 25.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	21-24
Books	7-8, 20
Bulletin Board	38-63
Calendar of Events	34-36
Computers	12
Deadlines	37
Deaths	32-33
Fact-File	18
Gazette	32
Grants	33-34
Ideas	19
International News	25-29
Letters	30-31
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2-3
Opinion	30
Personal & Professional	20
Point of View	64
Scholarship	5-9
Washington News	15-19

Libraries Urged to Close Stacks to Halt 'Epidemic of Theft'

All but 25 pct. of incidents estimated to be 'inside jobs'

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

OBERLIN, OHIO

If college libraries are to halt the "epidemic of theft" that has plagued their rare-book collections in recent years, they must take valuable books out of circulation and close their stacks, no matter how strong the objections of independent researchers, faculty members, and students, librarians were told last week.

Officials of law-enforcement agencies, organizations of antiquarian booksellers, and colleges and universities themselves had further advice for the librarians:

► They must mark all their rare books and manuscripts with indelible ink, no matter what the cost, and keep complete records on each item to establish ownership.

► When they find materials missing and think they have been stolen, they must not conceal the crime and must report the theft immediately to law-enforcement personnel.

► If they find someone stealing, whether it is an outsider or a "trusted employee," they must apprehend the thief. They must stop being forgiving, especially of thieves from the local community, and must prosecute the criminal for the crime. They must press for a sentence that is more than a "slap on the wrist."

At a conference convened to address the growing problem of rare-book theft, the librarians were told that if they take steps to increase security, they may be able to reduce losses from their valuable collections. If they do nothing, mil-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Campus Is Scene of Running Battle in Chilean Strife

By DOUGLAS TWEEDALE

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Raul Vargas didn't expect to find a full-scale riot in progress when he arrived at the University of Santiago campus here for a meeting with his chemistry tutor the other day.

"Someone told me there was going to be a demonstration, but this is dangerous," he told a reporter as he ducked behind a building to avoid flying rocks.

His remark came during a running battle between pro- and anti-government students that erupted at the normally tranquil Chilean university on the eve of this month's "national day of protest" against the 10-year-old military regime of President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte.

When about 2,000 students attempted to hold a rally to protest the military's control of Chile's university system, they were met by a smaller but better-organized group of students who had pledged to "defend our university" against the "Communist intruders." Verbal insults traded by the two groups soon degenerated into fist fights, and then a hail of stones.

Volley of Rubber Bullets

The campus police appeared from behind a nearby administration building when the anti-Pinochet demonstrators seemed to be gaining the upper hand and immediately began firing volleys of rubber bullets at the crowd. Outside, squadrons of federal riot police armed with tear gas and water cannons stood by, apparently wait-

Continued on Page 28, Column 3



Students hurl rocks at police during "national day of protest" in Santiago, Chile.

School Reforms May Sap Funds for Colleges

In long run, however, 'golden opportunity' seen

By KAREN J. WINKLER

The national attention being given to the problems of elementary and secondary education will intensify competition between the public schools and higher education for their share of state revenues—at least in the short run—according to many state lawmakers and education officials.

"State legislators are going to be primarily looking at kindergarten through grade 12," says Wilhelmina R. Delco, a Texas legislator. "They'll have to make either-or decisions, and institutions of higher education will be on the defensive."

"In most states, the proposed reforms in elementary and secondary education are likely to take money away from postsecondary education," says John Augenblick, director of the finance center at the Education Commission of the States.

In the long run, however, observers believe that recent reports calling for reforms of elementary and secondary education could bring about closer cooperation between higher education and the schools.

Already Stimulating Cooperation

"This is a golden opportunity to get public schools and higher-education people meeting together to talk about reform at all levels," says Mark D. Musick, director of state services for the Southern Regional Education Board.

"There are already some very good signs that the reports are stimulating that cooperation," says Robert C. Andringa, executive director of the Education Commission of the States.

The problem for higher education is that the suggested reforms in the public schools that have gained the most attention—merit pay for teachers, longer school days, and longer school years—all cost a lot of money.

"If anyone is able to convince their legislators that, to attract good teachers, they must pay more, it will have a dramatic effect on state budgets," Mr. Augenblick says. "It will take money from postsecondary education."

Interviews with legislators and other ob-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

When Athletes Use Drugs

New reports of drug use among athletes have prompted a growing number of colleges to reexamine their policies. See the "Athletics" section, which begins on Page 21.

TANK McNAMARA



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Swarthmore Student-Center Fire Blamed on Arsonist

SWARTHMORE, PA.

An early-morning fire that gutted Swarthmore College's student center was probably caused by an arsonist, fire investigators told college officials last week.

It was not yet known who might have set the fire, or why, said Lorna Shurkin, a spokesman for the college.

One firefighter was slightly injured in the blaze, and residents of two dormitories near the student center were temporarily evacuated because sparks were being blown toward their buildings.

The gutted building, the Tarble Social Center, contained student lounges, a coffee shop, an audiovisual equipment room, and the offices of a number of student organizations.

The building was constructed in 1906 as Swarthmore's library and was converted into a student center in 1968. An addition built in 1926 remained standing last week, but structural engineers had not yet determined whether it was safe to use.



PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER/CLEM MOONEY

vestment in the administration while we are cutting at the level where people are doing teaching and research," said Allen Menlo, a professor of education.

American Council, AFL-CIO Plan Joint Venture

The American Council on Education and the A.F.L.-C.I.O. will establish the Labor/Higher Education Council as a forum for joint discussions about issues related to the changing nature of work and its implications for higher education.

When fully organized, the council will have a membership of about 60, half from higher-education organizations and half from labor.

Initially, members will meet twice a year to consider such topics as structural unemployment, retraining workers, and continuing education.

Staff members for the new venture include Jerry W. Miller, who is vice-president for academic affairs and institutional relations at

the A.C.E., and Dorothy Shields, director of education at the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Stanford Names Panel on Hoover Institution

The Stanford University board of trustees has appointed a permanent committee to examine the relationship between the university and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace.

The action was recommended by an *ad hoc* board committee created in June after the faculty senate proposed that the relationship be reviewed in light of growing controversy over the conservative institution, which is located on the Stanford campus.

The board said the committee should report from time to time on "matters of governance, appointments, and sharing of scholarly resources."

Declines Seen in Number of College-Library Jobs

Jobs for librarians in public and special libraries will increase in

the next decade, while positions in school and college libraries will decrease, according to a study by the Department of Education.

The study projected a balance between supply and demand for librarians through 1990, noting that the number of graduates from library schools in that period was expected to equal the number of jobs that will become available as librarians leave the profession.

The study found that about half of the 136,000 librarians employed in 1982 were working in schools, about 30 per cent in academic and special libraries, and the rest in public libraries.

Notes

The University of Washington has named its school of international studies after the late Sen. Henry M. Jackson, who died last month. The university has also announced that Senator Jackson's papers will be donated to its library. . . . Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism has established a Center for

the Study of First Amendment Issues. . . . The Kappa Delta Rho fraternity at the University of California at Berkeley has been suspended indefinitely after a group of its pledges ran partially clothed through sorority houses, breaking doors and harassing women.

Correction

Following are corrections of data on tuition and fees that appeared in *The Chronicle*, August 3. A blank in the column for out-of-state tuition indicates the institution makes no such charge.

	1982-83	1983-84
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees
INDIANA		
St Francis C	\$3,298	\$3,458
MAINE		
Husson C	4,275	4,775
OHIO		
Cincinnati Bible Sem	2,037	2,092
TEXAS		
Bishop C	2,500	3,000
U of Texas		
Dallas	450	450 \$1,080
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Va		
Wesleyan C	3,966	4,360

Fairleigh Dickinson U. to Phase Out Leadership Institute

RUTHERFORD, N.J.

Students and faculty members in an unusual doctoral program at Fairleigh Dickinson University last week lost their nine-month-long fight to keep the program alive.

The university's trustees, in a special meeting here, affirmed their earlier decision to "phase out" the 12-year-old program of the Institute for Leadership Studies, which awards the doctorate-in-education degree. Most of its 64 students, who have careers in business, health care, social service, education, and other fields, are in their 30's and 40's and are "boat-rockers in their fields," one of them said last week.

The institute's program "allows you a thorough study in your particular discipline from a leadership perspective," said another student, Cynthia D. Niv, who is

dean of auxiliary academic services at Union County College. "Part of its uniqueness is that it draws students from such diverse disciplines."

But Fairleigh Dickinson's acting president, Walter T. Savage, said last week that "the appropriateness of the Ed.D. degree is something that we have been seriously questioning for some time." Only about a third of the institute's students, he said, are involved in education careers.

A New Program

He said the institute's five faculty members were already working to devise a new doctoral program to replace the one being phased out. He said he hoped the new program would be better attuned to the needs of prospective students and more consistent with "the mission of the university."

A statement by the university's trustees said the closure had been recommended by "many groups, both internal and external."

But William K. Schoenfish, who heads his own marketing and communications firm and is a student in the program, said the university administration's efforts to close it began after it was discovered last year that a student in the program had plagiarized parts of his thesis in 1973.

That incident bred controversy because the former student, Ronald H. Lewis, had been a candidate for the job of education commissioner in New Jersey. The university's faculty and its former president, Jerome M. Pollack, recommended that Mr. Lewis's degree be rescinded, but the trustees disagreed.

Ms. Niv said she and other students had asked the administra-

tion, the trustees, and state legislators to "give the institute a chance based on the caliber of its current instruction and faculty, and not to judge it on historical events."

'A Bit Avant-Garde'

Mr. Savage said the Lewis affair "was disturbing but was, after all, only a very small part of a program that has been in existence for over a dozen years. The institute did not stand or fall on the behavior of one student."

In any event, said Ms. Niv, the program was "a bit avant-garde, and it came under attack because the academic community has a very traditional eye."

The institute, which will remain open until students currently enrolled have been graduated, is located on the university's campus in Teaneck, N.J.

Press Clippings

Family Circle, in an effort to find out how "Your kids can get a good education—and you can save money," asked the deans of 30 public and private universities to name "the best state colleges and universities."

"Our survey doesn't purport to be a scientific study," said Katharine Davis Fishman, who wrote the article for the magazine's September 13 issue. "It does, we hope, represent the sort of legwork you would do if you had the clout and budget to reach 30 deans or admissions directors via long-distance calls."

When Ms. Fishman added up the deans' votes, she found that they had chosen the following as "Schools of Nationwide Distinction—First Rank": the University of California's campuses at Berkeley and Los Angeles and the main campuses of the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The deans also chose second-rank schools and "Schools of Mainly Local Distinction." For good measure, Ms. Fishman threw in a list of "Schools You May Not Have Known Were Public"—the College of William and Mary, for instance—as well as three "Finds You May Not Have Heard About": Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, New College of the University of South Florida, and the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.

Speaking of clout: A spokesman for *Family Circle* says each issue has a circulation of between 7 and 8 million.

Rolling Stone's September 29 issue describes—in an article in the magazine's fall "College Papers" supplement—the influence that college radio stations can have in promoting the music of relatively unknown artists.

"College airplay alone can sell an initial 50,000 copies of a record nationwide," one record-company executive told Steve Pond, who wrote the story. Another added, "If a record makes Top Ten on the college chart and stays there for six weeks or so, it almost always starts to move up the commercial charts."

"More often than not," Mr. Pond writes, "the stations are staffed by students who care passionately about new music"—and who are free to play it far more often than are disc jockeys at commercial rock stations.

"I think it's the role of college radio to give input to all of us in commercial radio," one station executive told Mr. Pond. "They should stay a little more progressive than the 'Rock of the Eighties' format and find newer talent."

The "College Papers" supplement also includes articles on *National Lampoon*, the humor magazine, and on the films playing on campuses this fall.

Among the most popular films, according to the *Rolling Stone's* survey, are two by John Waters—"Pink Flamingos" and "Polyester"—and a perennial favorite, "The Rocky Horror Picture Show," which one film-sales manager called "the king and queen of the college cult film."

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER